ONE UNION
ONE LABEL
ONE ENEMY

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ORGANIZATION EDUCATION EMANCIPATION

Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

OFFICIAL ORGAN of the Industrial Workers of the World

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DIRECT ACTION PROVES WORTH

Great Lakes Shipping Is Vital Sector in World's Gigantic Steel Industry

Here Is an Opportunity for Militant Organized Labor to Wrest Power from Biggest Exploiters, the Steel Barons

BUFFALO, N. Y.—(WNS)—The Great Lakes and their relation to the industrial economy of the U. S. in particular and to the rest of the world as well, are little understood by the people in general.

Steel, the most necessary item for use in the industrial arts, has its basic raw material, iron ore, at the northern terminus of the Great Lakes around Duluth and vicinity. From the mines the ore is moved to the docks, where ships are loaded at an average rate of 9,000 tons in two hours.

Steel for Many Lands

Around 60,000,000 tons of ore in a season of about six months are transported down the lakes in a normal year. This ore is delivered to the blast furnaces on Lakes Erie and Michigan, where through chemical and machine processes it is made into raw and finished steel, as well as many by-products.

From the mills, the steel is shipped to thousands of manufacturers throughout the world. In the manufacture of such diverse articles as autos, pins, barrels etc., to the prayer wheels of Tibet, steel is the important element.

By workers at their machines in the industrial centers of the U. S. and munitions workers in England, by textile workers in Japan, and the coal miners of Russia, steel, made from the raw ores of the lakes district, is being consumed. The countless thousands who use steel in one form or another, little realize the great significance of the Great Lakes.

On these inland seas, 500 ships move up and down in rythmic scheduled trips carrying the all-important ores down the lakes, while up-bound they carry the coal to feed the fires of the northwest during the frigid winters.

Depend on Lakes

Lake transportation is truly a vital necessity, for should it fail through any cause whatever, the giant steel mills would be stricken, unable to produce their much needed products. The necessity of keeping this waterway open to ships is recognized by the government. At the "Soo" canal, where the ships are raised or lowered from one lake to another through locks 1,250 ft. long and 35 ft. deep, the government keeps the locks open at all costs, because it knows that any breakdown here during the sailing season would be a catastrophe for the steel industry.

Proof being that at the outbreak of the European war, semi-martial

(Continued on Page 4)

Slaves Pile Up Profits For 'G. F.'

Fear of Losing Job Keeps Big Shoe Plant Workers Unorganized

NEW YORK—(WNS)—George F. Johnson, president of the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Co., in his annual report to the stockholders stated that a net profit of $1,611,368 for the last 12 months made by the company was an increase of about 13 per cent compared to the $857,191 for the previous 12 months.

Is it any wonder that dear old "G. F." does not want his slaves unionized? The AFL and CIO thought that they could chisel in on the Binghampton Sun's sugardaddy's profits but lost out because "G. F." has his slaves well trained. These slaves have been so mechanized and paternalized that they are mere human robots.

Not one of these workers would refuse his share of the $1,611,368 profit if it were given him. It rightfully belongs to them because they have produced it by their labor.

The IWW claims that **since labor produces everything, everything belongs to labor.** It is theirs only for the taking. And there is only one way of taking it and that is by **organizing industrially into the One Big Union of the working class under the banner and consolidation of the IWW.**

Well, why don't they? Here is a story that might explain why.

Death and Pestilence met on a road outside a town of 5,000 inhabitants that had just been destroyed.

"Nice work," said Death to Pestilence, "you have given me all 5,000 persons."

"No," answered Pestilence, "I gave you but 2,000. My sister, FEAR, gave you the rest."

So it is with these slaves of Endicott-Johnson. In fear of losing their master and job, they refuse to open their eyes and vision a better world. So they have become just tools of "G. F." and his system, daring only to do their master's bidding.—**W. S. Livermore.**

THE BIGGEST PAIN IN THE NECK



ART HOPKINS TO SPEAK ON LABOR PRESS

CLEVELAND. (WNS) — Art Hopkins will speak here Friday night, January 26, at the IWW Hungarian hall, 2759 East 79th Street at 8 o'clock. His subject will be, "Labor and the Press."

A graduate of the Medill School of Journalism of Northwestern, Fellow Worker Hopkins is at present a columnist of the **Industrial Worker** and has recently been elected to the General Executive Board of the IWW.

All IWW members and their friends are invited to this meeting.

More Wobblies, Better Conditions

WATSONVILLE, Calif. (WNS)—It's not safe to load sand and gravel at the foot of a practicallly straight up-and-down "slope," as WPA workers employed on a road job here learned recently when several of them were burried in a slide. No one was seriously hurt, but it might easily have been serious. It took the kicks of one lone Wobbly to have this particular bad condition corrected. In this section of the country it takes IWW action to improve conditions; the more Wobblies, the better the conditions.—**60-CO.**

Lorain Company Moves to Ease Out IWW; Workers Reply with New Demands

Union Also Files Charges of Labor Law Violation by Steel Stamping Co.; Is Prepared to Strike, If Necessary

By BILL FECZKO

LORAIN, O.—(WNS)—It may be because of the Russo-Finnish temperature of below zero in this northern Ohio region that Old Man Gould has left for the Gulf; or then, again, it may be because the IWW had but a few days ago slapped another charge against his Steel Stamping company that he decided to leave. Or perhaps it is because the IWW shop branch in this plant has drawn up a long list of new demands which will be presented to the management within the next few days.

At any rate, the demands have been drawn up, the charges made, and the "Old Man" has taken out.

Harry Puts 'em Up

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has already handed down a stipulation upholding the National Labor Relations Board decision, resulting from an IWW charge, to the effect that the company must post notices "in conspiruous places throughout its plant and maintain such notices for a period of 60 consecutive days" stating that the company shall "Cease and and desist from the date thereof from in any manner interfering in, restraining or coercing its employes in the exercise of their rights to self organization, to form or assist labor organization to bargain collectively through representation of their own choosing."

This order had not been complied with, but just as soon as Boss Henry learned of the latest IWW charges, he put those signs up, as one worker put it, "faster than you could say IWW."

New Charges

"The General Manager, Harry Bregman, has been, and is currently questioning employees as to their union membership and as to the strength of the union.

"In that the company is threatening to move its plant to another city or in the alternative to replace some of its present male employees with females.

"In that it has refused to bargain in good faith with the undersigned labor organization through answering the proposal presented by the undersigned labor organization by a counter-proposal, that the plant would be closed and moved to another city and that girls would be rehired to replace men or that wages be reduced 12½ per cent or that production be increased."

Lays Off Active Men

"On or about December 23, 1939, Calvin Yeager, sprayer in the enameling room and Frank Elkovich, press operator and welder, were laid off because of a slackening of production and in the subsequent upturn in production the company has refused and is refusing to reemploy these workers who are most active union shop committee members. Furthermore, Harry Bregman, general manager, has questioned the right of the laid-off committee members to represent the men."

An Ace in the Hole

The acts set forth in the above paragraphs are in violation of the National Labor Relations Act and thus the IWW charges, **but further still, to back these charges lies labor's ace in the hole, the strike!**

The long list of the Steel Stamping IWW workers' tentative demands are still in the formative stage and will be released as soon as they are completed according to shop committee members here.

Strike Threat Wins For Fish Handlers

BOSTON. — A threatened strike of 3,200 members of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union (AFL) at the Boston Fish Pier was averted at the last minute following modification of an order which would have required the men to use their hands in picking the fish out of the boats' ice-packed holds.

Shorn of Political Rights, Czechs Apply Direct Action Against Nazi Oppressors

Slow Down and Non-Cooperation Prove Effective Weapons in Workers' Hands; Even "Obeying Orders" Is Good Tactic

In the January Survey Graphic, Edwin Muller describes the ways of a people betrayed by trusting in international diplomats and stripped of all power of legal protest and retaliation excepting non-cooperation and sabotage. "The Indigestible Czechs," the name of the article, points out the reason why Czechoslovakia is sticking in the Nazi craw.

When a German goes into a Czech restaurant an amazing ignorance of the German language, almost a second tongue to the Czechs, makes it nearly impossible to fill an order. With the clumsiness of great practice soup spilling waiters have increased the cleaning bills of German patrons. In a street car when a German takes a seat on one side the Czechs will all get up and move to the other side of the car.

Obey the Rules

Strict adherence to regulations proves another means of non-cooperation. In one case cited, a placard was pasted up near the entrance to a public building where a Czech soldier was on duty. After the placard had been there for some time a German superior spied it and asked the Czech what it said. "It says Hitler is a criminal, that he must get out of this country," replied the guard. When the Nazi demanded to know why he hadn't torn it down the Czech replied, "I am obeying orders. I am ordered to patrol 10 paces both sides of the entrance, no more, no less. The placard is 12 paces."

There is circulated underground a pamphlet, "The Twenty Rules," containing specific instruction in non-cooperation. The Nazi officials set a day on which all the day's receipts from the street cars of Prague would be donated to the German Winter Help Fund. On that day the Czechs all walked to work instead of riding the street cars.

They "Hoosier Up"

Gross stupidity is displayed in filling out official forms for the government. Each individual asks interminable questions of the officials and then fills the forms out incorrectly. This necessitates more explanation and time of the officialdom.

In the industries the demonstrations take other forms. In the Vitkovici short circuting frequently paralyses the plant. Machinery is constantly breaking down. Sugar in the machine oil results in burned out bearings.

Consignments for Germany marked "Fragile" are dropped by the workers in the course of handling. Goods consigned to one address in Germany are labeled for another. Trucks on highways are wrecked and though no one is hurt the traffic is held up for hours. Freight cars are left on wrong siding. Too few or too many cars are left on others.

The Way to Fight

Evidence that opposition cannot be totally supressed by abolition of a semblance of democracy and human rights is not unexpected. While Benes and the rest of the politicians are still bemoaning the fate of Czechoslovakia and pleading for democratic determinism of the people at a safe distance with the hope of stirring some moral support, those on the scene are showing in practice the way to combat undesired domination.

This holds a lesson for the American workers. Now is the time to organize non-cooperation against the exploiters and dictators. Now is the time to organize against those who condemn us to slavery under the wage system. Organize for direct action in the IWW.—**B. R.**

MINING NEWS

Miners in Butte, Mont., are prepared to start silver mining operations in their own union.

They're going to extract a half-dollar fine for every month's delay in paying union dues.

Migrants May Go To School

Government Labor Camp Children Not Barred, Is Ruled

OLYMPIA, Wash. (WNS) — Children, living in Migratory Farm Labor camps operated by the government are entitled to attend public schools the same as other children, without restriction or tuition, ruled Attorney General Hamilton. The case arose when 60 children in the Yakima labor camp were refused the right to attend the district school.

While the farm operators are not too peeved about being guaranteed an available labor supply during the season they don't like the idea of paying for the educational facilities for their help's children.

The school issue is only one of the many that will arise in the course of attempts by inmates of the farm labor camps to gain some of the privileges of ordinary citizens. The business of community affairs is going to be made hot from time to time whenever they wish to have a say in italong with citizens outside of the camps.—**WNS-23.**

Labor Well Treated Say Farmers

Claim California Migrants Get As Good As They Want

LOS ANGELES.—Testifying before the LaFollette committee, ex-President Holmes Bishop of the Associated Farmers spoke against migratory labor camps. "These camps," he said, "have sometimes become infested with agitators to the degree that residents in the camps have asked Associated Farmers to help get rid of them because farmers were not coming there any more for workers."

Another Associated Farmer parasite stated that migrants coming in from the dustbowl did not want and would not accept better living conditions than those offered by California farm employers.

"Migrants brought conditions of life which were deplorable," he stated.

"And is it difficult to get them to accept better conditions?" LaFollette asked.

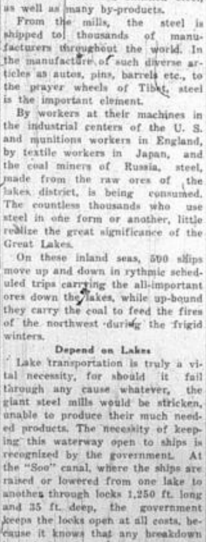
"That has been the case," was the reply.

Many other present and former officials of the Associated Farmers have given "expert" testimony at the committee's hearings. They all claimed wages of farm labor are the best possible and some stated that housing conditions are adequate. "Health facilities have never been a problem in this area," said Howard A. Miller of the agricultural department of the Chamber of Commerce.

General Defense Local Exposes a Fink

Editor, Industrial Worker:

Francis Smith Hart, sometimes called Smith Hart, author of the book "We New Yorkers," betrayed the confidence of his fellow workers by stealing money belonging to the Labor Prisoners' Xmas Fund and by robbing the general organization while acting in the capacity of branch secretary of the New York IWW joint branches.



This reprobate was continually posing as a big shot in Greenwich Village by spending organization money on wine and women. Although his income from literary efforts was nil, and his drivel on a par with his income, he sought to borrow from all and sundry on his future convulsions.

In spite of his betrayal and without his aid, General Defense Committee Local No. 8 of New York City was successful in raising $340 which helped to make it possible for the GDC to give $40 to each of 30 class war victims and $50 to each of their dependent families.

Occasionally cheap thieves worm their way into the good graces of those who try to alleviate the burdens of our imprisoned fellow workers. Francis Smith Hart belongs to this breed. All labor organizatios and labor sympathizers beware of this vulture.—Local 8, General Defense Investigating Committee.

NONUNION MAN FINED FOR WEARING BUTTON

SAN DIEGO.—It is illegal for nonunion men to seek jobs under false pretenses by wearing union buttons, Judge Daney has ruled. A fight against this practice has been carried on by the state Building Trades Council.

Daney fined a nonunion roofer who had got a job by wearing a union button. Charges were brought by the local Building Trades Council.

ABOLITION OF THE WAGE SYSTEM — EDITORIAL — ONE BIG UNION OF ALL THE WORKERS

Industrial Worker

"An Injury to One is an Injury to All"

ONE UNION—ONE LABEL—ONE ENEMY

OFFICIAL ORGAN — Industrial Workers of the World

It should be understood by members and others who read this paper, that it is the policy of the I.W.W. to designate as OFFICIAL, any articles or policies which have the regular official sanction. Anything not so designated is not official.—All other matter herein contained is the mere personal expression of the individuals or individual, writing or editing the same.

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CARL KELLER, Editor and Business Manager

Make All Checks and Money Orders Payable to the "Industrial Worker"

SUPER EDUCATION

De Paul university, Chicago, has a "Man Marketing Clinic." Higher education isn't enough. After the boys have graduated they will have to convince some employer they're just a little better than the next fellow in order to land one of the more desirable white-collar jobs. The object of the clinic is to dress them up so that they may make the best possible impression when they parade their qualifications on the slave market.

One might suggest that institutions of higher learning introduce courses in plain and fancy finking; but perhaps this subject is already covered in other classes.

If our educational system were devoted to the service of society, instead of to the service of the exploiting class, it could strike a few weighty blows for progress. Colleges would point out ways and means of making more jobs instead of drilling their victims in the art of slipping in over the heads of other job seekers.

Five men fighting over three doughnuts would present a ludicrous spectacle; 40 million workers competing for 30 million jobs adds a trimming of widespread starvation to the misery of toil under bad conditions. The doughnut-hungry should get together in a search for more doughnuts; the workers in their millions should organize to make jobs for everybody.

The right kind of labor union education will bring about the organization needed. Universities controlled by the employing class won't help.

WHY FIGHT?

When three Finns surround a hundred Russians on the Karelian front that may be proof of something besides superior strategy and fighting ability of the three Finns. It may be that the Russian soldiers haven't been convinced that they have business up there, miles away from home. If this should be so, it is a credit to the intelligence of the workers wearing Stalin's uniform who go forward with slow feet, and only pick up speed on the road back.

People shouldn't be invited to fight for a cause they don't believe in or don't understand; being invited, they should disrespectfully and firmly decline. If they can't avoid going to the party, the next best thing is to act as harmless as a Soviet soldier in Finland.

ECONOMIC FRONT

In war as in peace workers in industry occupy the strategic position in any move against an unjust, incompetent, and unneeded ruling class. In fact, experience has shown there is no other front on which the workers are able to make any headway toward freedom and abundance for themselves.

In politics, workers can be disarmed. It is an easy matter to filch the ballot away from them, in case the master class considers it expedient to do so.

Workers armed in a military sense remain subject to a master, even though they overthrow an old one. While they are soldiers, they are under command of some section of the ruling class; if it is not a king or Kaiser then it is a Mussolini, Noske, or Hitler; if it is not a Czar, it is Lenin, Trotsky, or Stalin. In any case, even under a democracy, they will slavishly obey orders, or be disarmed.

Soldiers will never be able to free their brother workers from industrial serfdom; but, on the other hand, the workers in industry by using the right kind of economic action can call the soldiers home from the trenches. The worker as a soldier will not free his class; it is the worker in industry that will set the soldier free.

In industry, the workers cannot be shorn of their power. If you have not already done so, read the article in this issue of the Industrial Worker dealing with Czech resistance to Nazi rule.

MINE INSPECTION

"Cause of explosion is unknown," said the newspapers in reporting the Bartley, W. Va., coal mine explosion which claimed the lives of 91 miners last week. Possibly the prostitute news writers and editors didn't know what caused the disaster, but if they didn't it was because they made no effort to find out.

It is certain that those victims who waited in agony for the end while their last lungful of good air was used up, knew quite well what the cause was. So did two miners who were preparing to enter the mine when the explosion occurred. They escaped the fate of their fellow workers by about 10 minutes.

Testifying as to working conditions in the mine, one of them said at times he "couldn't see three feet for the dust down there." The other one added: "Sometimes, even with the lights on our heads, we would run into the cars, the dust was so bad. You could track a man in the dust."

The state mining laws provide for inspection of mines and require that safety rules be observed. Apparently the operators had no difficulty in satisfying the law administrators without spending money to give even minimum protection to the miners.

"We always knew when the state inspectors were coming around. The boss would tell us a day or two ahead to get things cleaned up," one of the miners explained.

Following the disaster, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, sent letters to all members of the senate asking immediate enactment of the Neely bill providing for federal inspection of coal mines.

In the interest of men who have no better protection, and in the interest of a capitalism that calls itself progressive there ought, of course, to be such inspection and it is quite in order for Lewis to rise up in condemnation of the lax conditions in mine operation which make such disasters possible. But what a weak and wholly inadequate protest this writing of letters is! What a poor showing for the head of a powerful labor union—if, indeed, the UMWA may still justly be called a labor union.

The obvious step for this union which claims almost nation-wide jurisdiction over the coal mining industry—a step that should have been taken long ago—would be to provide its own inspection service and to insist, under penalty of immediate shutdown, that every mine under its jurisdiction operate only in strict compliance with the most modern rules of safety.

A union that runs to congress and to the president of the country demanding adjustment of grievances has gone to seed. It has forsaken the true field of working class struggles and is bogged down in the mud of politics, out of which the workers get nothing though their leaders may reap both glory and profit.

Let the workers make the laws governing industry in their union halls and enforce them on the job. Then there will be decent, safe working conditions. That's a proper aim for unionism. Meanwhile, state or federal inspection laws are found generally to be effective only when there is an organized and vigilant rank and file on the job—a job union which is not tied down with red tape requiring it to get permission to act from higher-up officials.

MAN WITHOUT A HOE

About a year ago 1,500 sharecroppers camped along a Missouri road shelterless and in freezing cold. They had been evicted from farm homes by their landlords. In a few days they were driven from the roadside by state police. It looked bad to have all that misery on display where every passerby could see.

Reports coming from down in Missouri indicate there are prospects for another eviction crisis around about February 1, when the landowners are expected to assert their right to do as they please with their property no matter how it affects the tenants.

Evicted tenants blame the government cotton control system for their troubles. In a way they are right. The planters, true to their ruling class nature, don't want to share the federal subsidy with their farm hands, so they turn them out on the road. What happens to them thereafter is none of the planters' business. Isn't this a free country with every man entitled to do with his own as he pleases?

Of course, this right extends to the dispossessed cropper, too. He also can do what he likes with what he owns. The fact that he owns nothing to speak of, usually not even the tools he has been accustomed to work with, is beside the point. He has the "right" and he is a "free" man, the equal of the man who kicks him out of his chance to make a living. That, at least, is the glorious theory.

It is undoubtedly true that the cotton subsidy swindle has a lot to do with the sharecroppers' present troubles. But, in a larger sense, it has only hastened a process which has been going on ever since machines began to take the place of simple tools. In industry (outside of agriculture) it was already far advanced a hundred years ago. The independent mechanic who owned his own shop, tools, and raw materials became a wage worker when the "advance of the machine process" put the means of production beyond his reach. When he could no longer buy the equipment needed to carry on his work, because it had become more complicated, and thus more expensive, he automatically was demoted to the rank of wage slave with nothing to sell but his ability to work, his labor power.

The southern sharecropper long ago lost his chief means of production, the land. All that he has owned for a long time, and at that only under the most favorable circumstances, are the few simple tools used in the still primitive farming methods of the South. Now the time is upon him where both he and his hoe and his bull-tongue plow are rapidly becoming obsolete. He is being pushed out into simple wage slavery, and at a time when there is no demand for more wage slaves, when the wage slave system itself is on the point of collapsing.

There is no salvation for the dispossessed cropper except that which lies in the program of the Industrial Workers of the World—the taking over of all the means of production by all the dispossessed, to be operated for the common good instead of for the benefit of the few.

OFFICIAL NOTICES

I. U. 310-330

By referendum ballot the monthly dues in I. U. 310-330 have been set to $1.00, to take effect January 1, 1940. Members and delegates, please take note.—**Joseph Wagner, Sec'y.**

SEATTLE

On and after January 1st address all mail intended for Seattle Joint Branches to A. J. Farley, P. O. Box 365, or 207 Main Street, Seattle, Wash.

OAKLAND

Fellow Worker Lowell Burbank has been elected secretary of the Oakland branch, IU 310-330.—**C. R. Griffin, Outgoing Secretary.**

CHICAGO

The regular Chicago General Membership meeting will be held at 2422 N. Halsted St., Friday, January 26, 8 p. m.—**Branch Secretary.**

BALTIMORE

The telephone number of the Marine Transport Workers IU No. 510 hall in Baltimore is Broadway 9390. MTW delegates please note: The hall is at 817 S. Broadway.—**Br. Sec'y.**

NEW YORK

Important notice to all IWW members and General Defense members in and around Manhattan:

Progress is being made for the occupation of the new hall which is now being redecorated after a fire which took place about the time we were to take possession.

In the next issue of the Industrial Worker we hope to be able to give you a definite date for the opening dance and entertainment. We hope you will all cooperate by attending and bringing your friends.

The committee feels sure that everyone will be pleased with the new hall and its location—116 University Place, corner of East 13th St.

During the unavoidable delay, business is being conducted in the office of Il Proletario, 80 E. 11th St., Room 327.—**Joint Committee.**

AVIATION GAS FOR RUSSIA FROM U. S. WELLS

RICHMOND, Calif.—Richmond, California, oil center of the west, is a port from which 15 tankers are steadily coming and going with aviation gas to Vladivostok, Russia.

Is anyone so dopy as to think this gas has not as its objective the helping of Russian bombers who are dumping death and destruction on the homes of thousands of Finnish people today?

This writer, an oil worker, could put a question for Herbert Hoover to answer. Since Mr. Hoover claims to be in favor of helping Finland, the writer asks him, "Are you opposed to American aviation gas going to Vladivostok at this time while little Finland is fighting for her existence? No answer from Mr. Hoover is expected.

Here is another one. Three large freighters will leave shortly from Canada with wheat for Vladivostok, they are the Panamanian (?) steamer Penelope; the American steamer, Washington; and the Greek steamer, Serasslmos Vergottis.

Hoover and his kind may have sympathy for Finland but they won't do anything to make war impossible by helping to cut off supplies from aggressors. That would be bad for business.—**Oil Worker.**

COMING EVENTS

NEW YORK

Friday, February 16: Friends of Il Proletario will hold a grand festival for the benefit of the Italian language organ of the IWW at Irving Plaza hall, Irving Place and 15th St., New York City. The MTW, IU 310-330, the Finnish and Hungarian groups plan to cooperate. Admission 49 cents.—**New York Il Proletario Group.**

CLEVELAND — AM. STOVE

Friday, February 2, 1940, 8 p. m.: American Stove Job Branch of the IWW, is holding a dance at Grdina Hall, 6021 St. Clair Ave. Proceeds will be used to finance the IWW champion basket-ball team.

CLEVELAND

Friday, January 26, 8 p. m.: Art Hopkins, IWW GEB member, will speak at the IWW Hungarian hall, 2759 E. 79th St. Subject to be discussed will be "Labor and the Press." All workers interested in labor journalism are urged to attend. As Hopkins would say, "Education is necessary before emancipation." Through organization we educate to emancipate.

FREE SOCIETY

The Chicago Free Society group is holding an entertainment and dance Saturday, January 27, at 1241 N. California Ave. There will be a Spanish orchestra. Admission 25c.

GOVERNMENT SUES BETHLEHEM FOR WORLD WAR PROFIT

PHILADELPHIA. (FP) — With the profits of this war on the upswing, a reminder of the tremendous profits of the last war came when the federal government asked the third circuit court of appeals to force Bethlehem Steel Corp. and four of its subsidiaries to disgorge $25,000,000 in fraudulent profits collected more than 20 years ago.

Government attorneys said that the difference between company estimates and the actual cost of tankers and freighters built at that time was $27,000,000 and that company experts had purposely overestimated the cost in order to obtain rebates for cheaper construction. The government lost two previous suits.

SEES FRANKENSTEIN MONSTER IN LABOR'S OWN CREATION

Members of both the CIO and AFL may be compared to the mad professor who built a machine which later got beyond his control and not only destroyed him, but caused inestimable damage to others besides.

Today as never before one hears about unions . . . I belong to this one . . . he belongs to that one, and the other fellow belongs to a third. Doesn't it all sound illogical that workers who have so much in common are so divided?

How or why did these workers join a union? Most of them will answer that they had to in order to get a job or to keep the one they had; and all they have to do, having joined, is to pay their dues and keep their mouths shut.

What a nauseating feeling it is for a member of the IWW to attend one of the AFL or CIO meetings. Most of the members are unfamiliar with the procedure and it is a simple matter for gangsters in many of them to railroad through anything the piecardists, for whom they work, want.

Ignorant of the fact that a union meeting is supposed to be a get-together of workers so that they can discuss the problems facing them and to find remedies which they THEMSELVES can apply, they support these fakers until the latter get so big that should any worker dare to differ with them he immediately finds himself without a job, and may get a good tamping in the bargain.

There is no one to blame except the workers themselves because of their indifference to the call of the IWW. What other union has a program of EDUCATION, ORGANIZATION, EMANCIPATION—represented by the three stars in the IWW emblem?

No, the IWW does not want a blind pork chop hungry organization of sheep. The IWW wants workers who are convinced that since labor produces everything, EVERYTHING belongs to the workers.

So, workers of the AFL and CIO, don't wait until you get done in by the labor fakers and then come around to the Wobbly hall and say: "Joe Ryan is a XX!!??–" "Lundberg is a Perry Petticoat," or "Papa Green and his offspring, Looney Lewis, is a so and so." If you want to kick anybody, kick yourselves. You have built these Frankenstein monsters, so take the consequences.

But if you want to be BIG, learn to see beyond a pork chop and join a workers' union, the One Big Union of all the workers—the IWW.—**Walter Livermore.**

3 in 1 Oil

The first Roosevelt used "The Square Deal."
Then Wilson "The New Freedom" spiel;
The second Roosevelt tries "The New Deal."
But all this demogogy means only "The Iron Heel."

—**George Connelly Freund**



Should Indians Have Registered The Foreigners?

By T-BONE SLIM

We are dependent on each other; not on the few, but many—not on the many, but on ALL.

All are dependent on the working class; not on the chiselers, exploiters, promoters, or confirmed parasites.

Fire cannot burn without the aid of air—it smokes and smudges and complains like one in great sorrow. Even if given air, the fire cannot burn brightly if its own gases are not permitted to escape. It scowls and acts for all the world like a poor companion.

"Each man kills the thing he loves." Such is the chemistry of man.

Boy, my slippers.

If the good lord intended us to live in this climate he would have grown fur on our ears.

Lo, the poor Finn—52 below.

wlw

Nothing uncertain about Europe's fate except uncertainty. Minorities are still being pushed off the deep end. Right here in Pennsylvania, of all states, the courts had to step in to prevent half-baked legislators from registering aliens—they wanted to create a raft of untouchables here and subdivide the USA and call it Disunited States of America.

Luckily the judges were sober.

But you do not have to be a part of the (intelligent) minority and get hexed up that way; you can join the working class and be a part of the Big Majority, the One Big Union.

Yes, they were going to get the "John Hancock" of the stranger in a strange land and further disrupt the nation by creating a raft of voluntary spies—same as the purple gods do in Yurrop.

Seems to me I didn't see any Indians meeting our illustrious Puritans, and the Mayflower, with a registration sheet in their hands. All they said was, "How, How" — and offered to chop codfish bait for our forefathers.

It is argued now, however, with the vast registration schemes and regimentation, that the Indians made a mistake when they did not clap our illustrious forefathers in irons.

All that will be a bad dream, a vanished nightmare, when the good people get hep to themselves and join the Big Majority—the working class—and recognize the fact.

There's a vast difference between commonsense and common nonsense: one puts butter on the bread.

wlw

Barometric "millibars," that's what we're going to have now. How everything changes! Instead of "bull," we will have ebullience; instead of "sassy," we will brace ourselves and say insouciance; instead of "stinko," we say binge—damme if we ain't getting polite in our old age!

wlw

"Rumania Acts to Meet Red Peril." Perfectly de trop. It's blond perils that are the more vixenish. (They really get a man down.) May the goodly Lupescu live long and prosper.

Red perils, brown perils, blue perils, yellow perils, white perils, and brindle perils—damme if we aint periled on all hands and no escape—and bedeviled.

But why vote for perils?

Why not join the One Big Union and vote for buttered porkchops?

Investigating the red peril isn't going to get you anywhere—the answer is, Aryan peril. The perils are at war in every hand. Each peril fears the other may get a mouthful.

wlw

Graveyards around American coal mines seem to dwarf the main industry. A mine at Bartley, W. Va., chipped in with 91 in one explosion.

Under present conditions, of management and inspection, is the job worth the price?

Workers should not countenance strange control and, indeed, they should organize their own safety commissions and mine stewards now—and I don't mean maybe. Count the widows and orphans—sacrificial offerings to the profit system.

wlw

In Philadelphia, the boys had to go on strike after courts had failed them and decreed a 1½ per cent tax on their wages legal.

The boys have an idea "the boss will pay that tax and like it."

Possibly, but I would have made light of that tax and presented the boss with a demand for 10½ per cent increase in wages.

In Rome, do as the Romans do.

All right, Ben Hur, the Romans are catching up with you.

DREISER ADVISES HOOVER TO HELP AMERICANS FIRST

LOS ANGELES. (FP) — Saying that he is "not just another American propaganda sucker," Theodore Dreiser has tartly declined Herbert Hoover's request to write a 300-word article on the Finnish situation for distribution to 1,200 newspapers cooperating with the Finnish Relief Fund Inc.

"If our papers do not lie, and of course they never lie, it is the Russians who seem to need help against the Finns," the novelist wrote to the fund's publicity division. He suggested the slogan, "American relief for Americans first," and pointed out that a relief campaign on this side of the Atlantic would "aid some 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 miserable Americans as opposed to a possible 1,000,000 Finns, if so many.

"As bad as anything that I can recall is the fact that in 1932 when the American veterans of the World War invaded Washington to demand financial relief for themselves, their wives and children (that was the worst year of the depression), it was Mr. Hoover who turned out the army with tanks and machineguns to dislodge them!" Dreiser observed.

"And since, I have not heard him nor any of his political or economic associates pleading for financial equity for the millions of jobless and starving Americans in our north, south, east, west. On the contrary the cry now is for (1) economic if not military relief for the poor Finns, (2) economic and financial relief for our financiers and industrialists."

MYSTERY STORY

There should be something funny to say about the South Dakota man who got a haircut without removing his hat, but the best we can suggest is that the customer probably had nothing to conceal.

THE PREAMBLE

of the Industrial Workers of the World

✦✦✦

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of management of the industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

IWW Organizers Introduce IU 440 at Crankshaft Co.

CUYAHOGA HEIGHTS, Ohio (WNS)—IWW organization activity in the metal industry at plants Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the Ohio Crankshaft Company in this notorious Cuyahoga steel trust center of company unionism has revealed that the employers here are still not above using professional finks to attempt intimidation of union men through threats of physical violence.

In a recent encounter, IWW organizers showed that they were ready and able to challenge entrenched finkdom when a company thug tried to interfere with the distribution of IWW handbills at one of the factory gates. The little affair ended with the fink taking out on high with two young Wobbly organizers in hot pursuit until they found themselves inside the receiving and shipping department of Plant No. 2, where the fink had thought to take refuge.

Once inside the plant, the Wobblies remembered what they had come for originally—to distribute handbills to the slaves—and here was a fine opportunity to do it right in the shop.

"I'll Poke You in the Nose!"

This incident took place about 5:30 a. m., January 15. Four IWW organizers, West, Halonen, Feczko, and Cedervall, were at their stations covering three entrances to Plants Nos. 1 and 2, when out came 200 pounds of Ohio Crankshaft "fink meat."

This bunch of muscle bound irritation picked an argument with "Skinny Bill" at the back entrance of Plant No. 1. "Get the hell out of here . . . We don't need a union here . . . Come on, beat it, before I poke you in the nose," the bully threatened.

This "I'll poke you in the nose," was the limit and things were getting hot in spite of a 40-mile wind and zero temperature. The other three Wobblies, hearing the argument and sensing trouble, headed for the scene and the fink made a break for the gate. West and Feczko followed him in and, as noted, "did their stuff" and came out again unmolested.

Wobblies Do It Again

The history of attempted unionization at the Ohio Crankshaft is one of failure upon failure by the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Both these groups were defeated by the management—defeats which culminated in the firing of the CIO shop committee.

This company now has a strong company union in the shop and the Wobblies have been warned not to attempt organization there because the powerful Cuyahoga steel interests are determined to smash all unions in the district.

But when the IWW organizers were told that they might get their heads smashed in and that they wouldn't even get near the plants, the proposition to handbill the place became interesting indeed.

Most of the IWW organizing force in this area are men young in years, but they have had lots of experience in responding to the challenge of a tough job. Whatever the plans the organizers may have in regard to further action at these plants, it may be expected that interesting developments will result.

The company is working on government orders for parts needed in the aircraft industry. With high barbed-wire fences and uniformed company police the place looks tough. But it's the tough ones that count when you get them.



THEY AWAIT THE DEAD

Wives and children, mothers and fathers, friends and neighbors gather at the entrance to the shaft at Bartley, W. Va., where 91 miners died in a coal mine explosion, the worst mine disaster in the U. S. in more than 10 years.

American Stove Men Get Raise

Persistent Pressure Improves Conditions For IWW Workers

CLEVELAND. (WNS) — IWW workers organized in the enameling division of the American Stove Company, Cleveland section of the world's largest stove producers, have recently received another upward adjustment of wages. This is one of many increases received through solid backing of a militant shop committee.

The present raise affects the dippers and sprayers, elevating them to 69 cents an hour. The shop committee reports that additional wage adjustments are in progress for various departments of the enameling division.

As the IWW workers in Cleveland division get wage raises we note the wage cuts that are going into effect in the Lorain plant of the same company which is organized in SWOC of the CIO. (About 40 out of a total of 400 emloyes are still paying dues.) No wonder these Lorain workers want the IWW out there again.—**WNS-28.**

VIOLENCE OF 1934 PROBED BY LA FOLLETTE COMM.

LOS ANGELES—The wanton killing of two striking farm workers in the rich Imperial Valley in 1934 was described to the LaFollette committee here, as the committee dug further into the activities of the Associated Farmers.

The unarmed workers were shot down when 179 deputized vigilantes attacked a picket line at the Wahl packing shed. "The deaths were the result of unrestrained deputizing and arming of strikebreakers," declared Joseph Casey, western representative of the AFL.

TO PRESS FIGHT AGAINST TIPS FOR WAGES

NEW YORK. — Continuation of the fight to have the tips excluded from computation of station porters' wages under the wage-hour law was pledged by the Bro. of Red Caps (unaffiliated) at its second annual convention. The union has filed back pay suits for some 2,000 red caps, involving about $3,000,000, as a sequel to a wage-hour administration ruling that tips do not constitute wages.

Distributed at the convention were copies of the union's organ, Bags and Baggage, containing pictures of checks of 3c, 5c and 6c, constituting wages paid red caps for 2-week periods after the railroads had included the amount of tips.

AIRCRAFT MFGRS. TRY TO FLOOD LABOR MARKET

LOS ANGELES. — California airplane manufacturers are acting on the old theory that a long line at the gate is the best protection against demands for better wages and working conditions. With thousands of experienced aircraft mechanics on relief rolls in Los Angeles county, the manufacturers are persuading other thousands to come here from industrial centers throughout the country by war boom advertisements.

Apparently California aircraft companies are trying to flood the state with mechanics just as the Associated Farmers have helped to flood it with farm labor through phony promises of lots of work at good pay.

A Leader

(From Industrialisti)

The gullible American worker who believes the working class will never break the bonds of industrial servitude unless some "farsighted, dynamic" humanitarian shows him how it is done, should take some time off and study the history of the men who are "leading the masses."

The most notorious "leader" is John Lewellyn Lewis, only six years ago a minority trade-union leader, today the Napoleon of the CIO forces. If we are to wait for a "leader," does Lewis' backround in the labor movement make him eligible for such a role? How did he climb to the pinnacle he is on today?

Any Means to an End

The story of Lewis' rise is the story of an opportunist who used every means at his disposal to gain power. He even used the "zig-zagging" Communists to further his own interests.

Lewis speaks about democracy but the United Mine Workers Union, which he has led for a number of years, does not know what democracy means. The conventions and meetings are all packed with Lewis men.

William Z. Foster, Communist who ironically enough is now an ardent CIO backer and Lewis man, wrote in "Misleaders of Labor" years ago:

"Speakers were terrorized by professional gunmen. If in spite of such precautions a majority does vote against Lewis in a convention, he brazenly ignores it. At the 1924 convention he did this four times. Once the convention stormed for three hours in protest. But Lewis, holding the platform with his gunmen, waited until next day when the storm had blown over. Then he went ahead, his minority prevailing over the majority. At the same convention, Lewis, knowing that the delegates were overwhelmingly against him on the Howat expulsion question, with three-fourths of the delegates voting against him, he declared his proposal carried and immediately adjourned the convention. Wild excitement prevailed. Dozens demanded to speak, but Lewis' thugs kept them off the rostrum. The delegates, by actual count 1187 of a total of about 1700, immediately held a protest meeting. But Lewis sat tight."

Such is Lewis' democracy.

A Labor Hitler

One could write a book about how votes were manipulated and stolen to keep Lewis at the helm of the United Mine Workers Union. Suffice to say he rules the UMWA like Hitler rules Germany.

Let's pass on to more recent events. After using the NRA to gain prestige Lewis began using the Communists, the very people he had denounced, to build the CIO. Many men whom Lewis had denounced as "traitors" are now Lewis' most "progressive" aides. Among these are John Brophy, and Powers Hapgood, who once broke from the UMWA and formed the Communist National Miners Union.

Lewis "forgave" them; the Communists forgave Lewis. Instead of exposing Lewis and his record the C. P. began to eulogize him and argued to the effect that "leopards change their spots."

With the Communists becoming increasingly unpopular in the United States we can look forward soon to wholesale purges within the CIO. Lewis, the opportunist, has used the Commies. Since they now may prove detrimental, he must devise ways and means to get rid of them.

The Right Way

We realize that in this article we have barely skimmed the surface of Lewis' not-so-good record but even the kind of facts expose him as the kind of leader who would lead the workers into a thicker jungle if his own interests would be served by doing so.

The best way to escape such "leaders" is to do a little thinking for yourself and get into an organization that has no such leaders and has no place for them. Such an organization is the IWW.—W.

GREAT LAKES SHIPPING VITAL SECTOR IN STEEL INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 1)

law was put in force through presidential proclamation of emergency powers. Here soldiers from nearby Fort Brady guard these locks day and night. Barbed wire is strung about, powerful search lights brighten the skies during darkness, and no more then three men are permitted to leave any ship while in the locks, including the master of the vessel.

Also important to note is that the grains raised in the northwest pass down the lakes through these locks to the milling centers on the eastern seaboard. Millions of tons of grain is also exported to Europe, England particularly being a heavy buyer, and today the soldiers of the Allies are eating bread made from grains transported from the "Head of the Lakes."

Lake Sailors

It is estimated that about 25,000 workers are directly employed in lakes transportation, and strange as it may seem, these workers as a rule are unaware of the vast importance of their work.

For the most part they are unorganized or misorganized. Union organizations are fought by the Lake Carriers Assn., powerful shipowners' group, with every device at their command. The lakes are the citadel of the open shoppers who consistently try to hire green hands every year in order to have a large reserve supply of docile seamen on the beaches. They are largely successful in dictating the terms under which their employes work.

Wages when spread over the entire year are low, and overtime work is the rule, but without any added pay. Ships are woefully undermanned and it is common for six men to be jammed into a room fit for only two. Copeland (Fink) book carriers are favored and the seamen are in constant fear for their jobs.

With one exception, unions on the lakes, whether of seamen or dock workers, have no conception of the vital role they might play in vastly increasing the wellbeing of their members.

Must Organize

Shipowners, steel company executives, and the government officialdom are aware of the great importance of the Great Lakes to the industrial economy.

Once the workers of the Great Lakes become aware of their importance to the extent of having the desire and will to organize for a "conscious withdrawal of efficiency," they can and will sweep away the powers of reaction now holding them down and they will be able to increase their wellbeing beyond present dreams. The one union with the necessary vision and the will to educate these marine transport workers is, of course, the IWW.

The IWW knows the importance of the Great Lakes to the industrial economy of the world steel empire, and is making every effort within its power to educate these transport workers. Definite progress is being made, slow but sure. Through the MTW I. U. 510 of the IWW, seamen and dock workers on the lakes are acquiring the necessary knowledge for decisive action.

Once real action is desired and taken, workers everywhere will soon realize the lakes can become the spearhead of a great organization, worldwide in scope.

The Great Lakes are recognized by capitalist industry as a real asset, and they will likewise be a great asset to the world's workers if we have any vision of the future of the Great Lakes and of our future as workers.—17 T. O.

APEX CARRIES DAMAGE CASE TO SUPREME COURT

PHILADELPHIA. — Hoping against hope, the Apex Hosiery Co. has appealed to the U. S. supreme court from a circuit court decision setting aside a $711,932 triple damage verdict against Branch 1, American Federation of Hosiery Workers (CIO).

The award against Branch 1, largest local of the AFHW, covered damages claimed during the 1937 sitdown strike, and was made under the triple damage provision of the Sherman anti-trust act.

OLD SOUTHERN CUSTOM WILL SURVIVE ATTACK

WASHINGTON. — By a vote of 251 to 132 the house of representatives passed an anti-lynching bill providing for federal prosecution of state or county officials in whose territory a lynching occurs.

It is expected here that the Senate will defeat the bill. When the employing class no longer finds lynching an advantage, no doubt a law penalizing its practice as a pastime will be passed.

$5 BILL SPROUTS FROM FLOWER POT IN BRIBERY PLAN

PITTSBURGH—Testimony before the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board revealed how bribery was used in an attempt to break a 6-month-old strike of the Intl. Assn. of Cleaning & Dye House Workers at plants of Crandall-McKenzie Henderson, Inc.

Miss Mary Roche, veteran employe and member of the Defenders of America, said Orel McKenzie, president of the firm, sent her to Miss Helen Crusan, a striker.

"Mr. McKenzie told me to offer $25 cash to Miss Crusan if she resign from Local 9 and return to work," Miss Roche testified. "Miss Crusan refused the $25 and then turned me down when I told her Mr. McKenzie also would give $15 for each truck driver and $7 for each other employe she could talk into returning to work."

Mrs. Beatrice Rieger, a striker, related that Joe Kuhn, plant foreman and once vice president of the Defenders, came to her home, urging her to join his organization.

"When he left after not getting me to join," Mrs. Rieger testified, "Mr. Kuhn dropped a $5 bill in a flower box."

HOSPITAL WORKERS ASK STRIKE SANCTION

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—The Hospital & Institutional Workers (AFL), representing maids, orderlies and other workers in 10 of the largest San Francisco hospitals, has asked the San Francisco Labor Council for strike sanction. A wage raise had been refused.

Charges by the hospitals that a closed shop was demanded were denied by the union. Negotiations are still continuing.

WILD LIFE

Now that the plight of starving ducks on the ice-bound marshes of Long Island has been alleviated by Ducks Unlimited Inc., we'd like to seea few loaves of bread scattered to the unemployed.

The objection is, we suppose, that under present laws there is no open season when the food value of the jobless could be utilized by sportsmen.

AMERICANISM DEPT

Consumers who protest against the high cost of living are Communists at heart, says the Dies Committee. The following episode is from the life of an Imaginary 100% American:

"And how much is this nightgown?"

"Only $3.98, madam."

"Why, what do you mean? Only $3.98? That is ridiculous! How on earth can the manufacturer get a fair profit at that ridiculous price?"

"I am sorry, madam, but I have nothing to do with pricing the merchandise."

"So you're trying to start an argument? Well, let me tell you, I am not going to listen to it. My ancestors came over on the Silver Spoon, and the Dopewells have never allowed their patriotism to be questioned by anyone."

"Excuse me, madam, but do you wish to take this garment with you?"

"Take it with me? Just what do you think I am—an agitator? My forefathers were uniform makers during the Revolutionary War, and I assure you that I would consider it absolutely traitorous to wear a nightgown costing less than $15."—**Federated Press.**

Murder of Laura Law, Wife of Active Unionist Stirs Entire Northwest

Labor Suspects Employer-Inspired Thugs of Fiendish Act; May Attempt To Frame Husband; Inquest Recessed

ABERDEEN, Wash.—(WNS)—Was Laura Law, brutally murdered on the night of Jan. 5, just another victim to be added to the long list of Labor's martyred dead in the class war that rages in the Northwest? That is the question Gray's Harbor workers are asking as they wonder what will happen next.

Ever since the 1935 lumber workers strike the struggle between the forces of the lumber barons and the workers has been bitter and at several times feelings have run high, but if this murder is a result of suspected vigilante activities this is the first case where blood has been shed. Another outstanding case of violence was the wrecking of the Workers' (Red Finn) Hall by a mob of self-professed 100 per cent Americans.

Mrs. Law was murdered in her home while her three year old son slept nearby in another room. Her skull was crushed by blows from a blunt-edged weapon and she was also stabbed several times by her unknown murderer or murderers. At the time of the slaying, her parents in whose house the Laws lived, were attending a picture show, while her husband, Dick, was at a union meeting. Law is an executive board member of the International Woodworkers of America. The mother discovered the body of her daughter when she and the father returned from the show.

Since the killing, all of the forces of the law, including state, county, city, as well as Luke May, noted Seattle criminologist, have attempted to unravel the mystery but so far all have been unsuccessful.

Want to Frame Law

At the coroner's inquest which has been hearing testimony of witnesses in the attempt to find the motives for the murder, it is evident that the Prosecuting and Deputy Prosecuting Attorneys have been doing all in their power to besmirch the character of Dick Law and possibly prepare the minds of the public so that Law can be framed for the murder of his wife. But as Law has an unshakable alibi, it is not likely that they will be so brazen. The inquest has been recessed until Feb. 5 "for the purpose of giving us time to develop additional evidence," to quote the Prosecuting Attorneys in requesting the recess.

It is believed that the case may go down in history as an unsolved mystery.

Wide-Spread Interest

The Laws, in common with other CIO leaders and suspected communists, have been subjected to many threats by telephone calls, notes and leaflets from anti-communist fanatics who have been egged on by business interests of Grays Harbor. At the inquest, Dick Law charged that these elements were responsible for his wife's death. He named ten individuals as having persecuted him and his wife.

For a community of this size, the attendance at Mrs. Law's funeral was remarkable, indicating widespread interest and sympathy. From three to five thousand persons from all parts of the Northwest marched in the procession.—X225614.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS DEMAND UNITY

NEW YORK.—Denouncing leaders of both the AFL and CIO for continuance of labor warfare, the membership of Local 3, Intl. Bro. of Electrical Workers (AFL) called upon Intl. Pres. D. W. Tracy of the IBEW to start a peace campaign.

A resolution adopted by 3,500 members suggested that instead of "quarreling among themselves and indulging in name-calling," the leaders of American labor "should devote more time to cope with and alleviate the present unemployment situation."

INDIANAPOLIS. (FP)—The rank and file of the AFL and CIO were called upon to "rise up and demand" an end to the labor split in an editorial by Pres. Daniel J. Tobin of the Intl. Bro. of Teamsters Chauffeurs Stablemen and Helpers (AFL), published in the union's Official Journal.

Demand Probe Of Law Murder

ABERDEEN, Wash. — Charging that law enforcement agencies have refused to function in this city and in Grays Harbor county, officials of labor and liberal organizations have demanded immediate assembly of a federal grand jury to investigate the murder of Mrs. Richard Law, attractive 24-year-old wife of an international executive board member of the Intl. Woodworkers.

TWO SCISSORBILLS AND A WOBBLY

(Tune: The Girl I Left Behind Me)

Three slaves were walking down the street engaged in conversation,
Said one, "I'm just as good a man as any in the nation.
It is no use to fight the boss, it's useless to resist him—
I'll be a cockroach businessman, that's the way to beat the system."

The second said, "I don't agree that we are all on equal footing,
And if we don't resist the boss he will make us work for nothing.
So I want to join a mild union that in no wild talk engages,
For if we got rid of every boss then who would pay the wages?

The third one said, "You both are wrong, for nothing could be sadder
Than the conckroach businessman today who is climbing down the ladder.
There was a time when he climbed up, before these days of sorrow;
Today he has to fight the trusts, and will be gone tomorrow.

So why not join a real union, not one like milk and water.
Around the world the master class prepares its slaves for slaughter
Get rid of bosses now we must or die where battle rages—
To get the full product of our toil, we must do away with wages.

Mike Quirk.

Boss Class War Divides Workers

But Employers and Slaves Still Have Nothing in Common

SEATTLE (WNS)—The Marine Firemen and Oilers Union is not sure whether to indorse Butcher Mannerheim of Finland or Killer Stalin of Russia. At a meeting held here they passed a resolution indorsing the action of Butcher Mannerheim. This was forwarded to San Francisco, but there Comrade Stack wields the blackjack and the resolution lost there by two votes. I suppose there they are in favor of Killer Stalin.

The SUP strongly favors the actions of Butcher Mannerheim.

Not so long ago all class conscious workers stood shoulder to shoulder against the exploiting class. Now they divide their forces by taking sides in a war in which they and their kind will pay the penalty. Heed the IWW Preamble which says that the working class and the employing class have nothing in common. Why not put Stalin and Mannerheim in a ring together? Then let us watch to see if they are as vicious as they claim themselves to be.

The split in the ranks of the IWA is making headway. The Columbia River Council of that organization has gone on record not to pay per capita to President Prichett.

Bridges, of crash-picketline fame, dashed up to Portland and it is rumored he will crash in some heads if the per capita is held back. This is a rank and file rebellion against the labor leaders.

Workers, get wise and organize the IWW way.

NEW YORK AREA COAL DRIVERS CALL STRIKE

NEW YORK.—Residents of the metropolitan area shivered in anticipation of a possible coal shortage as 1,100 coal drivers in New York and 700 in New Jersey walked out in a demand for a wage increase.

The drivers are asking a wage boost from $1 an hour to $1.20 and for employment of helpers at $1 an hour on all trucks of 10-ton capacity or more. Use of larger trucks has displaced a large number of men, the union pointed out.

Employers claim granting of the men's demands will raise operating costs by 140 per cent. Union men, however, show that the increase will raise the expense of delivery only three cents a ton. This, in view of the fact that dealers have recently raised the price of coal by 50 cents a ton, is little enough, they argue.

★ ★ ★ FOR THE FOUR HOUR DAY AND THE FOUR DAY WEEK ★ ★

Lakes Shipowners Conceal Profit in 'Fixed Charges'

14 Per Cent Wage Increase Seen to Add Only One Per Cent to Operation Cost; Workers Can Make Own Laws

CLEVELAND, O.—(WNS)—The hokus-pokus the shipowners use to cover up their profit is matched only by their impudence in ignoring laws that interfere with these profits. The purpose of this article is to explain cost of operation in such terms as will be understood by any seaman.

Cost of operation is divided into operating expenses, which are legitimate expenses necessary to the operation of the vessel, and fixed charges which are not so legitimate. Generally, these latter are sinking funds set up to hide profits.

Covering Up

Operating expenses consist of fuel, wages, food, stores, repairs and maintenance. Operating expenses and the amount the ship earns carrying cargo are known to every interested seamen. Deducting operating expenses from freight earnings gives the real profits, but the shipowners also deduct fixed charges. These amount to about 15 per cent of the value of the vessel and are set aside each year before dividends are paid.

Fixed charges are:

Returns on the investment 5% or 6%
Hull insurance (normal) 4½%
Depreciation 5%

More than half the ships on the lakes are 30 years in operation and a few are over 40. Every seven years enough is set aside in sinking funds to replace the vessel but the fixed charges are deducted just the same. When you read that a ship company paid two extra dividends on its $5 stock, as Cleveland Cliffs Transportation Corp. did last fall, you will now know that it is only a part of its profits.

Fixed charges and Operating expenses are about equal; that is, each represents half the cost of operation. Wages are about 7 per cent of cost of operation. In a practical sense, this means that when wages are raised from $100 to $114 a month, the cost of operation has been increased just one per cent. It is very important that seamen on negotiating committees remember this.

Make Your Own

Ships do not carry cargoes at a loss. When the Lake Carriers Bulletin gives seven-eights of a cent as the price paid for carrying grain, it is safe to assume that any price over that must be clear profit. Prices paid this fall were from 4 cents to 7 cents a bushel.

Naturally, they must have a monopoly and that is against the law. The Lake Carriers and their Welfare Plan are a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and the National Labor Relations Act.

Not only seamen but all workers should understand that under capitalism only such laws are enforced as suit the capitalists, or such as the workers through their organized strength compel officials to enforce.

Organized in the ONE BIG UNION, the workers could make their own laws and also enforce them, too.
—X301654.

France Sends Spanish Refugees Back to Franco

NEW YORK—(FP)—Not satisfied with miserable conditions imposed on some 200,000 Spanish Loyalists refugees hudled into concentration camps, the French government continues to harass them in an effort to force their return to Franco Spain where death and imprisonment await most of them.

Stories of recent treatment of the refugees were told at a press conference here as the Spanish Rescue Ship Campaign was launched. The aim is to raise funds to bring the Spaniards to the Americas, where permanent homes have been offered.

In one instance a train was filled with refugees who had been told they were being shipped to another camp in the south of France. The train did not stop until it crossed the border, where loyalists were turned over to Franco authorities.

Later, another trainload was also delivered to Spain, but this time the prisoners had to be forced aboard at the point of a bayonet. Many jumped through the windows at night to escape.

Recently, through the efforts of the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, the American Friends Service Committee and other groups, 206 refugees were brought to Mexico. Two thousand more will leave France soon for Santo Domingo, which has promised to accept an unlimited number of refugees. The cost of transportation averages $150 a person. Many South and Central American countries have indicated their willingness to cooperate with the committees.

From March 31 to Dec. 31, 1939, the S. R. R. C. raised $100,000 in cash and $43,000 in goods. This money has been used for food, clothing and medical supplies, as well as for transportation to the Western Hemisphere.

PREPARING AMERICANS FOR WAR; IT'S THE SAME OLD SHELL GAME

WASHINGTON—(FP)—It seemed almost too good to be true when, at the outbreak of the present European war, our newspapers warned with a united voice against any steps that would involve the U. S. Some skeptical people said then: "Wait—and watch the editorial columns."

The tide has now turned. The publishers aren't yet speaking in words of one syllable, but the meaning is plain enough. The New York World-Telegram (Scripps-Howard) chides America for offering the Finns bread instead of stones—i. e., munitions.

The New York Herald Tribune, in an editrial entitled, "Should We Help the Finns?," works up to the point in a final paragraph: "Real help to Finland would, of course, tend to emphasize our interest in democratic victory. Comitting us to nothing, it might, however, lead us more readily to ask ourselves whether that interest would not, if need ever arose, compel us to make greater sacrifices to insure that victory. One can only say that if the need does arise this is a question which is going to face us urgently, whatever we do or do not do about the Finns."

Stripped of the "ifs," "mights," "howevers" and other camouflage, the Herald Tribune editorial would stand as a naked statement of the question: "Should the U. S. get into the European war?"

Of course, the reader won't find such candor at this stage. The publishers feel that they must educate the people one step at a time. This is the stage where the editorial writer speaks of "greater sacrifices" instead of what he means: sending U. S. warships, planes and men to help Finland.

Note that the editorial appeal is the same one used in 1917: "democratic victory." After 23 years, no better excuse than that one has been found in the effort to justify American intervention in a new European war.

NLRB WIDENED BY NEW COURT DECISION

SAN FRANCISCO—In a vitally important decision, The U. S. circuit court of appeals has ruled that packinghouse employes are not agricultural but industrial workers, and that they come under the Wagner act. The case was decided on an appeal from an NLRB ruling ordering reinstatement of 27 workers by the North Whittier Heights Citrus Assn.

The employes, members of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing & Allied Workers (CIO), were fired, the plant closed and then reopened with 34 non-union workers. The association had previously opposed organization of its employes.

Judge Albert Lee Stephens, in his decision, said: "When the product of the soil leaves the farm as such and enters a factory for processing and marketing, it has entered upon the status of industry."

CO-OP GROUP CALLS FOR AID TO FINLAND

SUPERIOR, Wis.—A resolution vigorously denouncing the invasion of Finland and calling upon members of the cooperative movement to aid the Finns has been adopted by the management committee of the Central Cooperative Wholesale.

Of Men and the World

Will Durant on "The World Conflict"

By ART HOPKINS

This week I want to share with you a lecture I heard.

The case of the English, the French, the Germans, the Russians and the Americans in this world conflict was presented by Will Durant at a lecture held here in Chicago some time last week.

Will Durant, philosopher, historian, in presenting the American viewpoint stated that the case for all—Germans, French, English, Russians—is good. "Everyone of these countries is right," he stated and emphasized that the present war "is a conflict between German interests and British interests and not against Hitler.

This war, declared the grey haired philosopher, is the greatest failure in statesmanship since the Civil War in America.

The English

Here's the Englishman's case: If I were an Englishman, spoke the author of "The Story of Philosophy," I would say that I am not fighting a war for democracy but rather "fighting for the British empire." Britain, to me, is the stronghold of European liberty—"We, the British, have taught our subjects, with the exception of India, the lust for liberty that now almost threatens our empire." We say to the Americans, continued Mr. Durant in presenting the English viewpoint, "we ask you Americans, what kind of a world would it be if Germany won a decisive victory?"

Vive la France!

The French:

"We have never crossed the boundry line," laments Mr. Durant in giving the Frenchman's case, "but these barbarians have attempted to destroy us. All that we ask is that we be left alone in peace. We French say to you Americans," offered Durant in submitting the case for the French, "the fact that if we win you will be ashamed that you didn't help us—if we lose you will have to fight those barbarians alone." Thus Mr. Durant concluded the Frenchman's case.

The German Speaks

"I am a German," thus he opened up the case of the Germans.

"The trouble with me is that I'm healthy; I'm vigorous; I breed a good race; I produce great scientists, musicians, doctors. They call me a barbarian, don't let that fool you, that's because they're at war with us."

"We are strangled," continues the German, "by the empires who won't let us have the necessary resources for existence. All the things we need for industry are in the hands of the people that hate us."

As to the Versailles peace treaty, the German's case is, states Mr. Durant: "You put us down in poverty so badly that we had a radical revolt—we had over six million communist votes, so we had a fascist revolution. The whole war," concludes the dynamic Mr. Durant in the German's case, "is about whether those who stole at Versailles should keep what they stole or give it back."

The Workers' Fatherland

"I know you hate me, I don't hate you, I just despise you." This opens the case for the Russian.

"You denounce us for our German-Russian treaty. We ask you what have we done? We said we would not fight Germany. Is there anything wrong with that? We know Germany is our strongest enemy. We want to make ourselves strong to protect ourselves."

"God Bless America"

The aged philosopher and historian states the American case, warning that "a year from now we will be forced to decide if we should enter the second world war." And on the side of entry will be a strong propaganda movement, with the press, the radio, the movies taking an active part, he continued. At that time, he emphasizes, we will have to determine if we want to preserve the British empire against Germany.

As to who Americans should want to win the war, Mr. Durant stated, "We want the Allies to win—we will sell them anything they want, give them loans under the condition that they make a peace that will recognize the German side." Because, he declared, "Europe will not have peace until the German people are allowed to breath more freely. The treatment of the Jews by the Nazis," he continued, "is a result, not a cause."

"We are doomed to centuries of darkness if we continue this mutual hatred," prophesized Durant.

A Just Peace

This just peace, he stated, should have Germany agree to give the Czechs a free plebiscite, "and we know what the results will be," he hastily added; the restoration of Poland, except that section which was a part of Germany before the war; and also Germany agreeing to give free speech, free press, racial freedom, freedom of worship to its people.

"Hitler won't accept these terms," he added, "and such renunciation would divide the Germans amongst themselves better than any agitation."

Mr. Durant concluded his talk with a plea for tolerance and mutual understanding.

City Financed Anti-Union Drive, LaFollette Learns

By KARL BARRON

LOS ANGELES—(FP)—While the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers Assn. strove to break unions and keep this city an open shop one, the taxpayers paid the bill.

Sen. Robert M. LaFollette of the senate civil liberties committee drew this admission from reluctant witnesses as the committee resumed its hearings here. Testimony disclosed that the city Board of Supervisors in 1938 and 1939 turned over $470,250 to the Chamber of Commerce in support of its activities.

Long Record

Fred R. Fysh, general manager of the M. & M. A., told the committee that the purpose of his organization was "to maintain the open shop in Los Angeles." He added: "That's been its sole aim and purpose since it was founded in 1896!" Franklin Cole, head of the chamber's industrial division, testified that the chamber worked closely with the M. & M. A.

Prof. Paul Dodd of the economics department of the University of California at Los Angeles exploded the hoary myth that the unions have made San Francisco a "ghost town."

"The frequently reiterated claims that the open shop is a source of prosperity in Los Angeles and that the activities of unions are making San Francisco a 'ghost city' do not seem to be borne out by the indices of business activites in the two cities since 1929." He quoted figures to show that in San Francisco workers average $30 a week, in Los Angeles $27, and they work 2 to 3 hours a week longer.

William F. (Red) Hynes, former chief of the city's red squad, told of his activities on the San Pedro waterfront during the strike of 1934 and in the 1936 lockout.

Innocent Bribery

"The city of Los Angeles returned to the Waterfront Employers Assn. $38,000 of the total of $145,000 paid for police protection," he said. "Now I've always thought this was a bad practice, because suspicious persons might misinterpret it."

How 5,081 strikebreakers were supplied to the waterfront employers by the M. & M. A. during the 1934 strike was shown by the testimony of George H. Hippard and Fred R. Fysh, both of the manufacturers' association. They said that the organization maintained an office called the Free Employment Bureau, which supplied scab labor for the docks and other strikes.

Carl S. Kegley, former candidate for state attorney general, and secretary of the Cabinet & Store Fixture (Manufacturers) Assn., described an effort to put pressure on Frank B. Wheat, furniture manufacturer who refused to operate on an open shop basis.

Kegley approached the Security First Natl. Bank, which Wheat owed $24,000, and tried to persuade the bank to get tough with Wheat. When the bank refused, Kegley turned for assistance to Harry Chandler, open shopper and publisher of the Los Angeles Times.

LaFollette introduced subpenaed records showing that the Cabinet & Store Fixtures Assn. spent $6,752 between May 4 and June 6, 1936, for strikebreaking purposes, of which $573 was paid for undercover operators "in the union and in the picket lines" and $6,179 went to "guards."

CAN'T TRUST THEMSELVES

A pamphlet produced by LaFollette committee investigators in Los Angeles contained a warning by an employer agent that if strikebreakers didn't get better treatment, "they might even organize."

Isn't there anybody a boss can trust?

How Liberal Wm. E. Borah Saved His Hide and Began a Long Political Career

By JOSEPH WAGNER

The headlines of the capitalist dailies just off the press are announcing the demise of Senator William E. Borah. These papers are unanimously proclaiming the many virtues of the departed Senator. That is, of course, natural, for undoubtedly Borah has for many decades been one of the most outstanding figures in the political life of America, and a staunch supporter of simon-pure capitalism.

The Chicago Tribune carries a front-page article by Arthur Sears Henning, "the senator's friend and confident," as the sub-head puts it, extending over nine columns, extolling the virtues of his friend, in which, among other things he says:

"Borah devoted his entire public career to warfare on the powers that prey, whether home or abroad. He fought the trusts, the monopolies, any and every combination of business men seeking to enhance profits at the expense of consumers . . ."

Running with the Wolves

Reading these lines, my mind wandered back in time, some thirty or more years, to 1907, when I first heard the name of the later famous senator. At that particular time, Wm. E. Borah, in company with some other "honorable" politicians, was under federal indictments for conspiracy to defraud the government of large tracts of valuable timber land in Idaho.

That was an era of unprecedented capitalist expansion. Trust-Busting "Big Stick" Theodore Roosevelt was the Big Shot in the White House. The natural resourcse of the country were being grabbed up in large chunks, Tea Pot Dome style, by combines of "enterprising and patriotic" citizens. Title to agricultural, mineral and timber lands would mysteriously and miraculously pass over from the government into the hands of companies formed by various gangs of "Honorable" gentlemen with the tacit consent of the officers of the various departments of the government, which in fact were controlled by the plunderbund.

However, things would not go quite smoothly and easily even for the grabbers. For naturally there was a good deal of rivalry between the different gangs with all weapons at hand. In the course of such fights, people would get bumped off, properties dynamited or burned down. (From all indications, ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho met his death as the result of these feuds at home.) At times the scandal would burst out into the open and then the proper departments of the federal government would have to step in and interfere. The indictments of Mr. Borah and his associates was one of such cases.

"Political Necessity," Saves Borah

Such government intervention did not, however, always necessarily result in the disgorgement of the loot, but often meant that the gang that was in he best standing with Washington would remain in possession of the coveted prize.

That respectable, conservative capitalist paper, the New York World, in its issue of May 12, 1907, published the following from its special correspondent in Boise, Ida.:

"Boise, Idaho, May 11, 1907—The raid of the "Big Stick" on the Idaho timber wolves has suddenly stopped just when success was most assured. A few hides of the trailers of the pack are nailed up. Many of the leaders are in the toils, but when the slaughter was about to begin, the arm which swung the club became paralyzed. A complaint known as political necessity suddenly developed, which ma ytake many months to cure.

"It is rough on Uncle Sam, whose pocket has been picked of $1,000,000 in timber lands in Southern Idaho. He fared but little better in Northern Idaho, where **two prominent** citizens are under indictment for filching other thousands of acres of timber lands. The story of the robbery of the public domain in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Oregon is repeated here. The difference is that the Idaho ring has succeeded, through political power, in warding off punishment until now it is a question whether the statute of limitation does not intervene and make punishment impossible. This plea is set up, by the individuals confronted by the indictments.

"The Republican boss of the state, Senator-elect William E. Borah, several former state officials and a score of minor sattelites, are under indictment for conspiracy to defraud the Government. The Grand Jury has adjourned until June 17, but these indictments had not been made public for political reasons.

"Five true bills were returned, one against John Kinkaid, a former state senator, John I. Wells, L. M. Pritchard, and Patrick H. Downs, were indicted for conspiracy to defraud, and A. E. Hunter for pejury. The other indictments, involving state officials and Borah, are said to be locked up in the safe of the clerk of the Federal Court upon instructions from Washington.

Save IWW Persecutor

"Senator Borah is special counsel for the state in the prosecution of Moyer and Haywood, and the Department of Justice has suppressed the indictments until the case against the Federation (Western Federation of Miners, The Mining Department of the I. W. W.) officials is tried. The men indicted with Borah were close personal and political friends of Gov. Frank Steunenberg, and gossip has it that the Government did not wish to prejudice the case of the state by making public the true bills. There is no other theory plausible for the adjournment of the jury, and the suppression of the indictments. Especially is this true when an appeal by the dominant political power of the state was made directly to Attorney-General Bonaparte and the President when the indictments were voted. This appeal was followed by summons on District-Attorney Ruich to appear in Washington with a transcript of the evidence taken by the Grand Jury.

"An influential friend of the Senator-elect first scurried to Washington, Borah followed and dispatches from this field of bottled-up news set forth that the Senator was a "victim of a conspiracy of labor unions." This is ridiculous. The miners have no union in Boise and the other unions are passive. They have taken no action except to demand a fair trial for the accused. Ruich and his bundle of evidence are floating about somewhere in the East, and the lid has been clapped down hard in the Federal Courts here."

"Borah Won't Be Tried"

Under the date line of May 25, 1907, Wade R. Parks, special correspondent of the Industrial Union Bulletin, covering the Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone trial, writes among others:

"The Barber Lumber Co. was organized under the laws of Wisconsin July, 1902. J. T. Barber, S. C. Moon, whose wife is said to be related to the Weyerhaeusers, and C. W. Lockwood were the incorporators. It arrived in Idaho and was granted full charter rights in Ada County May 14, 1903, by the request of W. E. Borah (so the indorsement on the articles show). Whether under propitious stars or not, we will not here discuss, but it is certain that there were not then as many stars in Boise as today, but perchance what they lacked in quantity in those pioneer days of corporate aggression they made up in a prolific quality, for some of whom, because of the deceit and fraud they have used to carve themselves out a fortune, are today facing the penitentiary. And, mind you, Senator Borah is one of them. But if a civil war, insurrection or revolution breaks out during some stage of the Haywood case then Borah's indictment will never be tried and there are many others who are hoping for the same contingency to arise, whereby they may not be called at the judgement bar . . ."

Background of Haywood Frameup

The above quotation gives us some indications of the motives behind the world-famous frame-up of Haywood. Moyer and Pettibone, in 1906-07. Borah and his pals are indicted for conspiracy to steal government timber land that was in custody of Trust-Busting Theodore Roosevelt's administration. Roosevelt was an avowed enemy of all labor unions in general and of the Western Federation of Miners, The Mining Department of the recently organized IWW, in particular.

Ex-Governor Steunenberg, an associate of Borah in the timber business, was bumped off, presumably by his rivals in the business. The crime was elevated into a revolutionary act and IWW officials of the W. F. of M. were promptly and conveniently charged with the crime.

The indictment against Senator-elect Borah was pigeon-holed and he was assigned the noble role of the savior of home and country, of civilization and Christianity, so that as special prosecutor he might send three labor union militants to the gallows. In the excitement, his indictment could be shelved indefinitely.

Things went differently than expected. Haywood and his pals were acquitted. Roosevelt fired the district attorney who was after the Borah outfit and sent a "special" prosecuor to oblige his friend and comrade, and so Borah was also acquitted.

How the Tribune Tells It

The following excerpt from the already quoted nine-column eulogy of Art. Sears Henning in the Chicago Tribune will serve as a sequel to the quotations from the old papers:

"In 1905 Gov. Steunenberg was killed by a bomb. One Harry Orchard confessed committing the crime and said he was a paid killer for Big Bill Haywood and other officers of the miners' federation. Haywood and his fellow defendants were tried in Boise in 1907.

"Borah was elected to the senate in 1907 for the first of his six consecutive terms. But he was persuaded by the Steunenberg family to accept direction of the prosecution. The trial which attracted national attention and made Borah a naional figure before he stepped upon the Washington stage, wa sa duel between the younger senator-elect and Clarence Darrow, who was counsel for the defense. Darrow won acquittal for his clients.

"Borah Wins Acquittal"

"Borah, himself, was indicted in 1907, together with the officers of the Barber Lumber Co., for which he was counsel. They were accused of defrauding the government in connection with timber land claims. The indictment was engineered by political enemies of Borah working through the united States Attorney.

"Borah feared he would not receive a fair trial under such circumstances and prevailed upon his boyhood friend, William Allen White, to ask President Theodore Roosevelt to have a special prosecutor sent to Idaho by the department of justice. Borah, the only witness for the defense, was acquitted. Roosevelt removed the district attorney and the marshall."

Borah, the Liberal

Apparently, however, after getting his first "start in life," Borah turned over a new leaf. He devoted himself to politics and became known far and wide as a liberal, fighting against graft and injustice, for law and constitutionality. He even gave a helping hand to the General Defense Committee of the IWW when the latter was carrying on the struggle to liberate the hosts of war-time IWW prisoners from Leavenworth and other penitentiaries, by appearing on the public platform of the General Defense Committee and pleading for the release of the prisoners.

ANTITRUST SUIT AGAINST UNIONS THROWN OUT

WASHINGTON.—Another attempt to prosecute organized labor under the anti-trust laws has failed. A suit by Gundersheimer Inc., bakers, charging the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Intl. Union and the Intl. Bro. of Teamsters Chauffeurs Stablemen and Helpers (both AFL) with an "illegal" strike, in restraint of trade, was dismissed in federal court.

Claiming that the strike had prevented delivery of a shipment of cakes from Philadelphia, the firm sought $100,000 damages.

In dismissing the suit Judge Jesse G. Adkins ruled that the strike was "for a purpose which was not unlawful."

"The ruling directly repudiates the Department of Justice as to what constitutes violations of the Sherman act by activities of labor organizations," attorneys for the union said.

MINERS CALL OFF STRIKE AS OPERATORS YIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — A threatened strike of 6,000 Illinois coal miners on Jan. 16 was averted when the operators agreed to abandon the practice of onshift shooting—that is, blasting new veins while the miners are working. This practice, called illegal by two attorneys general and by the Department of Mines and Minerals, might result in disasters similar to the one in Bartley, W. Va., in which 91 miners were killed, officials of the United Mine Workers pointed out.

On-shift shooting was being practiced by three companies under UMW contract, the Bell and Zoeller Coal Co., the Old Ben Coal Corp. and the Consolidated Mining Co., and by a few firms operating under agreements with the Progressive Mine Workers (AFL). The UMW had asked the PMW to support its fight for elimination of the method.